



## UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/553,472	10/17/2005	Claude Pousevara	0501-1148	8949
466	7590	02/20/2009	EXAMINER	
YOUNG & THOMPSON			WANG, JACK K	
209 Madison Street			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Suite 500			2612	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		02/20/2009	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/553,472	<b>Applicant(s)</b> POASEVARA, CLAUDE
	<b>Examiner</b> JACK WANG	<b>Art Unit</b> 2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 December 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 58-84 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 58-84 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 December 2008 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-146/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. In the amendment filed on December 01, 2008, claims 30-57 have been cancelled and replaced by claims 58-60 and 62-85. According to 37 CFR 1.126, new claims must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented. Therefore, for the purpose of prosecution, newly added claims 58-60 and 62-85 has been effectively renumbered as currently pending claims 58-84.

*Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 12/1/2008, with respect to Drawing Objection have been fully considered and are amended as suggested in Prior Office Action. The Objection of Drawing has been withdrawn.

3. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 12/1/2008, with respect to Claim Objection have been fully considered and the claims has been cancelled. The Objection of Claims 32 and 37 has been withdrawn.

4. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 12/1/2008, with respect to Claim Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112 have been fully considered and the claim has been cancelled. The Rejection of Claim 32 has been withdrawn.

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 30-57 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Claim Objections***

6. The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims 62-85 been renumbered 61-84.

7. Claims 72-76 are objected to because of the following informalities: typographical error. The “Equipment” has been interrupted as --The equipment--. Appropriate correction is required.

8. Claim 73 is objected because of the following informalities: typographical error. The claim “.....compreses, ....” has been interrupted as --.....compreses: .....-. Appropriate correction is required.

9. Claims 79-82 are objected to because of the following informalities: typographical error. The “Method” has been interrupted as --The method--. Appropriate correction is required.

10. Claims 84-85 are objected to because of the following informalities: Improper apparatus claims depends on method claim. For the purpose of art rejection below, the “system” has been interpreted as --method--. Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless —

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

12. Claims 58-71 and 76-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lin et al. (Pub # US 2002/0057208).

Consider claim 58, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses a method for the detection and identification of an object provided with identification means and wireless transmission means, the object being located close to one receiver module among a plurality of receiver modules, the method comprising the steps of: electromagnetically coupling the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) of the object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) with a first of a plurality of fixed antennae (11, Fig. 1) associated with the receiver module (10, Fig. 1); and switching (frequency selector) (12, Fig. 1), in an analogue manner, between each of the fixed antennae (19-1 through 19-5, Fig. 3) and a secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1) common to all of the fixed antennae (19-1 through 19-5, Fig. 3) such that the common secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1) is electrically coupled to each of the fixed antennae (19-1 through 19-5, Fig. 3) of each receiver module (10, Fig. 1) in succession, wherein the common secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1) is electromagnetically coupled to a primary fixed antenna (42, Fig. 1) connected to a reader module (40, Fig. 1) configured to read identification data originating from the identification means [0008 lines 9-24].

Consider claim 59, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses the method, further comprising the step of: transmitting information from the reader module (40, Fig. 1) to the identification

means of a previously detected and identified object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) [0008 lines 9-25].

Consider claim 60, Lin et al. clearly show and disclose the method, wherein each electromagnetic coupling induces a supply of electrical energy (high voltage RF generator) (20, Fig. 1) to the identification means (RFID) of the object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) by inductive coupling, the electrical energy originating from a power supply module (inherent in high voltage RF generator) connected to the primary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1) [0018 lines 1-9].

Consider claim 61, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses the method, wherein each electromagnetic coupling induces a transmission of identification data transmitted by the identification means of the object towards the reader module (40, Fig. 1) [0018 lines 10-15].

Consider claim 62, Lin et al. Lin et al. clearly show and discloses the method, further comprising the steps of: processing the identification data (output signal) originating from the identification means of an object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3); and selectively controlling a blocking/locking means (transmission switch 70) [0026 lines 8-24] associated with the receiver module (10, Fig. 1) when the antenna (11, fig. 1) of the receiver module (10, Fig. 1) is electromagnetically coupled to the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) of the object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) [0021 and 0022].

Consider claim 63, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses the method, wherein the electromagnetic coupling between the secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1) and the primary fixed antenna (42, Fig. 1) of the reader module (40, Fig. 1) is permanent, and wherein the secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1) is connected to the primary fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1) via a plurality of link sections in cascade, each link section comprising an electrical link between a secondary intermediate antenna (19, Fig. 1) of the link section and a primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig.

1) of the link section and an electromagnetic coupling between the primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig. 1) and a secondary intermediate antenna (19, Fig. 1) of a following link section.

Consider claim 64, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses a device for the detection and identification of an object provided with identification means and wireless transmission means, the object being present close to one receiver module among a plurality of receiver modules, the device comprising: a plurality of fixed antennae (22a-d, Fig. 3) each associated with one receiver module (19-1 to 19-5, Fig. 3) among the plurality of receiver modules (10, Fig. 1); analogue switching means (frequency selector0 (12, Fig. 1) for selectively electrically connecting one antenna among the plurality of fixed antennae (19-1 to 19-5, Fig. 3) to a common secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1); a primary fixed antenna (42, Fig. 1) electromagnetically coupled to a secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1); and a common reader module (40, Fig. 1) configured to read identification data originating from the identification means (RFID tag), the reader module (40, Fig. 1) being connected to the primary fixed antenna (42, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 65, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses the device, wherein the common reader module (40, Fig. 1) is further configured to transmit information to an object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) close to a receiver module (10, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 66, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses the device, wherein the selective connection means is configured to connect each fixed antenna (72a-n, Fig. 5) of the module to the secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1) in a sequence.

Consider claim 67, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses The device according to claim 65, further comprising: a power supply module (inherent in high voltage RF generator) (20, Fig. 1) connected to the primary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1), the power supply module configured to

transmit electrical energy to the identification means of the object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3), the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) the object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) being inductively coupled to a fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1) of a receiver module (10, Fig. 1) via the electromagnetic coupling between the primary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1) and the secondary antenna (11, Fig. 1) and the electromagnetic coupling between the fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1) of the receiver module (10, Fig. 1) and the wireless transmission means (radio frequency).

Consider claim 68, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses the device, wherein the common secondary antenna (22, Fig. 1) is electromagnetically coupled to a primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig. 1), the primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig. 1) being electrically connected to a secondary intermediate antenna (19, Fig. 1) electromagnetically coupled to the primary fixed antenna (42, Fig. 1) of the reader module (40, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 69, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses the device, further comprising: a plurality of pairs of intermediate antennae (19-1 to 19-5, Fig. 3) each constituted by a primary intermediate antenna (11, Fig. 1) and a secondary intermediate antenna (19, Fig. 1) which are electrically connected.

Consider claim 70, Lin et al. clearly show and disclose Equipment for securely storing a plurality of objects each provided with identification means and wireless transmission means, comprising: a group of modules (embedded in object) (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3) each configured to receive one object among the plurality of objects (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3), each receiver module (10, Fig. 1) comprising means for selectively blocking/locking (switching) an object; means for controlling the selective blocking/locking (switching) means; a plurality of fixed antennae (19-1 to 19-5, Fig. 3) each associated with one receiver module among the plurality of

receiver modules (20a-d, Fig. 3); means for selectively electrically connecting one antenna (11, Fig. 1) among the plurality of fixed antennae (19-1 to 19-5, Fig. 3) to a common secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1); a primary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1) electromagnetically coupled to the secondary fixed antenna (11, Fig. 1); and a common reader module (40, Fig. 1) configured to read identification data originating from the identification means (RFID tag), the reader module (40, Fig. 1) being connected to the primary fixed antenna (42, Fig. 1) and cooperating with the control means (microprocessor) (15, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 71, Lin et al. clearly show and discloses the equipment, further comprising: electrical supplying means (inherent in high voltage RF generator) (20, Fig. 1) connected to the primary fixed antenna (22, Fig. 1) configured to supply power to the identification means (RFID tag) of the object (60-1 to 60-5, Fig. 3), the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) the object (60-1 to 60-5, fig. 3) being inductively coupled to one antenna (11, Fig. 1) of one of the receiver modules (10, Fig. 1) of the equipment.

Consider claim 76, Lin et al. clearly shown and disclose the method, wherein the object is comprised of an identification means (identification code) and wireless transmission means (radio frequency) designed to exchange information by proximity radio frequency with a receiver module (10, Fig. 1) [0008 lines 9-25].

Consider claim 77, Lin et al. clearly show and disclose the method, wherein a means for mechanical coupling with selective blocking/locking means (frequency selector) (12, Fig. 1) is arranged in the receiver module (10, Fig. 1).

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claims 72-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al. as applied to claim 70 above, and further in view of Goto et al. (US Patent # 5,982,295).

Consider claim 72, Lin et al. teaches the similar invention except the equipment, wherein each receiver module comprises: a housing arranged to receive a mechanical coupling part of a key or a key ring, the coupling part including the wireless transmission means, a fixed antenna of the module arranged close to the housing to produce an electromagnetic coupling between the fixed antenna and the wireless transmission means of the object, the mechanical coupling part of the object being engaged in the receiver housing, and an electromagnet comprising a mobile part configured to engage in the mechanical coupling part.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the equipment, wherein each receiver module comprises: a housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1) arranged to receive a mechanical coupling part of a key or a key ring (1, Fig. 1), this part including the wireless transmission means (transponder) (2, Fig. 1), a fixed antenna (antenna coil) (4, Fig. 1) of the module (transceiver) (5, Fig. 1) arranged close to said housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1) so as to produce an electromagnetic coupling between said fixed antenna (antenna coil) (4, Fig. 1) and the wireless transmission means (transponder) (2, Fig. 1) of an object the mechanical coupling part of which is engaged in the receiver housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1), and an electromagnet comprising a mobile part (6, Fig. 1) arranged in order to engage in said mechanical coupling part (key lock solenoid) (33, Fig.

1) (Column 3 lines 23-37) for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, wherein each receiver module comprises: a housing arranged to receive a mechanical coupling part of a key or a key ring, this part including the wireless transmission means, a fixed antenna of the module arranged close to said housing so as to produce an electromagnetic coupling between said fixed antenna and the wireless transmission means of an object the mechanical coupling part of which is engaged in the receiver housing, and an electromagnet comprising a mobile part arranged in order to engage in said mechanical coupling part as shown in Goto et al., in Lin et al. device for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Consider claim 73, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, where in the mechanical coupling part has one end comprises of a substantially cylindrical cavity, the wireless transmission means and the identification means of the object.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the equipment, where in the mechanical coupling part has one end comprises of a substantially cylindrical cavity (32, Fig. 1), the wireless transmission means (transponder) (2, Fig. 1) and the identification means (identification code) of the object (Column 3 lines 59-64) for the benefit of identify the correct code prior activating the equipment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include teaches the equipment, where in the mechanical coupling part has one end comprises of a substantially cylindrical cavity, the wireless transmission means and

the identification means of the object as shown in Goto et al., in Lin et al. device for the benefit of identify the correct code prior activating the equipment.

Consider claim 74, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, wherein the mechanical coupling part comprised of first part with a head includes the wireless transmission means and the identification means, an indented part for receiving the mobile part of a blocking/locking electromagnet, a non-reversible mechanical coupling part, and a second part comprising at least one housing for receiving the non-reversible mechanical coupling part of the first part.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the equipment, wherein the mechanical coupling part comprised of first part with a head a head (1, Fig. 1) which includes the wireless transmission means (transponder) and the identification means (identification code), an indented part (3, Fig. 1) for receiving the mobile part of a blocking/locking electromagnet (control) (6, Fig. 1), a non-reversible mechanical coupling part (solenoid) (33, Fig. 1), and a second part comprising at least one housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1) for receiving the non-reversible mechanical coupling part of the first part for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, wherein the mechanical coupling part comprised of first part with a head includes the wireless transmission means and the identification means, an indented part for receiving the mobile part of a blocking/locking electromagnet, a non-reversible mechanical coupling part, and a second part comprising at least one housing for receiving the non-reversible mechanical coupling part of the first part as shown

in Goto et al., in Lin et al. device for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

15. Claims 75, 78-80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al. as applied to claims 58 and 70 above, and further in view of Maloney (US Patent # 6,707,381 B1).

Consider claim 75, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, wherein the group of module is configured to store in a secure manner weapons provided with identification means and wireless transmission means.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the equipment, wherein the group of module is configured to store in a secure manner weapons (Column 19 lines 6-10) provided with identification means and wireless transmission means (Column 19 lines 26-36) for the benefit of providing maximum security to the weapon.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, wherein the group of module is configured to store in a secure manner weapons provided with identification means and wireless transmission means as shown in Maloney, in Lin et al. device for the benefit of providing maximum security to the weapon.

Consider claim 78, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the application of the method, for the management of keys or bunches of keys in a lockable cabinet.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the application of the method, for the management of keys or bunches of keys (62-64, Fig. 2b) in a lockable cabinet (11, Fig. 1) for the

benefit of providing the providing maximum security.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the application of the method, for the management of keys or bunches of keys in a lockable cabinet as shown in Maloney, in Lin et al. method for the benefit of providing the providing maximum security.

Consider claim 79, Lin et al. teaches the similar invention except the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of documents in a filing cabinet.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of documents in a filing cabinet (Column 14 lines 36-43) for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the document.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of documents in a filing cabinet as shown in Maloney, in Lin et al. method for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the document.

Consider claim 80, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of weapons in a weapons locker.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of weapons in a weapons locker (Column 19 lines 6-10) for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the weapons.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of weapons in a filing cabinet as shown in Maloney, in Lin et al.

method for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the weapons.

16. Claims 81-84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al. as applied to claim 58 above, and further in view of Ogura et al. (Pub # US 2003/0033175 A1).

Consider claim 81, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the identification of a vehicle in a parking space.

In the same field of endeavor, Ogura et al. teaches the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the identification of a vehicle in a parking space [0053 lines 3-7] for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the identification of a vehicle in a parking space as shown in Ogura et al., in Lin et al. method for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Consider claim 82, Lin et al. teaches the system, comprises a fixed reception antenna (11, Fig. 1) electrically connected to a primary antenna common to all (19, Fig. 1) and electromagnetically coupled to an antenna (42, Fig. 1) of a common reader module (40, Fig. 1), except for the detection and identification of a vehicle in a parking space of a parking area, and said system being equipped with an identifier module comprising an antenna arranged within said vehicle in order to be electromagnetically coupled to the fixed reception antenna of said parking space when said vehicle is parked in said parking space.

In the same field of endeavor, Ogura et al. teaches the detection and identification of a vehicle in a parking space of a parking area, and said system being equipped with an identifier

Art Unit: 2612

module (tag) (36, Fig. 3) comprising an antenna (embedded in tag) arranged within said vehicle in order to be electromagnetically coupled to the fixed reception antenna (tag reader) (37, Fig. 3) of said parking space when said vehicle (2, Fig. 3) is parked in said parking space [0054] for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the detection and identification of a vehicle in a parking space of a parking area, and said system being equipped with an identifier module comprising an antenna arranged within said vehicle in order to be electromagnetically coupled to the fixed reception antenna of said parking space when said vehicle is parked in said parking space as shown in Ogura et al., in Lin et al. method for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Consider claim 83, Lin et al. teaches similar invention except the systems, characterized in that the identifier, module of the vehicle is included in one and/or more of the number plates of said vehicle.

In the same field of endeavor, Ogura et al. teaches the systems, characterized in that the identifier module (tag) (52, Fig. 3) of the vehicle (2, Fig. 3) is included in one and/or more of the number plates (38, Fig. 3) of said vehicle (2, Fig. 3) for the benefit of easing identify the vehicle.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the systems, characterized in that the identifier, module of the vehicle is included in one and/or more of the number plates of said vehicle as shown in Ogura et al., in Lin et al. device for the benefit of easing identify the vehicle.

Consider claim 84, Lin et al. teaches the system, characterized in that the identifier

module of the vehicle is provided in the form of a radiofrequency tag (RF tag) (10, Fig. 1).

***Conclusion***

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Ng (Pub # US 2003/0189491 A1) "Circuit and method for electronic security seal".
- b. Bridgelall et al. (Pub # US 2005/0190098 A1) "Object location system and method using RFID".
- c. Armstrong et al. (Pub # US 2002/0175805 A9) "Method and system for communicating with tracking RFID transponder".
- d. Kuhl et al. (Pub # US 2006/0280149 A1) "Reader device for radio frequency identification transponder with transponder functionality".

18. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

Art Unit: 2612

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JACK WANG whose telephone number is (571)272-1938. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Wu can be reached on 571-272-2964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/JKW/

/Daniel Wu/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2612